

# KEOWEE COURIER.



"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

BY R. A. THOMPSON & CO.]

PICKENS C. H., S. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

[VOL. I—NO. 47.]

## POETRY.

### THE SABBATH.

BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Fresh glides the brook that blows the gale,  
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill!  
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,  
How motionless and still!

Ab, tender was the law that gave  
This holy respite to the breast,  
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,  
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide,  
What image charms to light thine eyes?  
The spire reflected on the tide  
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul the noblest worth,  
The rest from mortal toils is given:  
Go snatch the brief reprieve from earth,  
And pass—a guest—to Heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,  
Of power from old dominion hurled;  
When rich and poor, with juster rule,  
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since time itself began,  
That fable hath but fooled the hour;  
Each age that ripens power in man  
But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,  
One bright republic shall be known;  
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,  
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,  
O Dives, from thy banquet hall;  
The seventh the Father opens his door,  
And holds his feast for all!

## POLITICAL.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

### The State Convention.

Pursuant to the call of His Excellency Gov. Orr, as Vice President of the National Union Club, the delegates appointed to the State Convention, assembled in this city yesterday morning at eleven o'clock in the Baptist Church.

The body being called to order by General Harrison, of Anderson, on his motion, Ex-Governor Perry, of Greenville, was chosen as the temporary chairman.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Martin, of Columbia.

Messrs. Moses and DePass were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Townes, of Greenville, the delegates present enrolled their names according to the alphabetical order of the several districts represented.

One hundred and forty-one delegates enrolled their names.

The enrollment of names having been completed, Mr. Mikell moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate the permanent officers of the Convention, the Vice Presidents to consist of one from each Congressional District.

The motion was agreed to and the chair named as the committee, Messrs. Mikell, Robertson, Harrison, Campbell and Gibbs.

The committee, after conference, reported the following as the permanent organization of the Convention.

President—Hon. J. S. L. Orr.  
Vice Presidents—Gen. Wade Hampton, B. Brown, Esq., C. W. Dudley, Gabriel Cannon.  
Secretaries—F. J. Moses, Wm. L. DePass.

### SPEECH OF GOV. ORR.

On taking the chair, His Excellency addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the distinguished honor conferred in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body. Your familiarity with the amenities and courtesies of debate will, I am satisfied, make the duties of the office by no means onerous or severe; and allow me to add, it is extremely gratifying to see so large a representation from the various sections of South Carolina, on the present occasion. It is indicative of the lively interest which our constituents feel in the great movement about to be inaugurated—a movement whose consequences in my humble judgment, are destined to be vast and important. It may be unsuccessful, and the hope it generates, like many of the brightest anticipations we have cherished, may be disappointed, but it is neither wise nor philosophic to cower before the calamities by which we are overtaken. It should rather be our duty to strive to repair the wrong; and hence, I have felt whatever may be its results, now unforeseen, that we cannot take too deep an interest in the assemblage that is to convene in Philadelphia on the 14th of the present month.

The object of that Convention is to solidify all the conservative elements of the North and West in one organization, so that when the Fall and Spring elections ensue, the vote cast by the people of those sections will be for conservative men and measures and thereby defeat the Radical party who have now control

of the legislative department of the Government. This issue has been fairly made between the President on his policy of reconstruction—so generous in many of its essential features—and that extreme, bitter and persecuting policy which it is proposed to adopt towards those States recently engaged in war with the North.

As has been stated, the Radicals have now control of the Legislative department of the Government. By their legislation they also contemplate a speedy seizure of the control of the judicial department. In one of their recent enactments reorganizing the Supreme Court, they have provided that vacancies on the Bench shall not be filled until the number is reduced to seven; and in view of the fact that the conservatives are the oldest members of that court, they have anticipated that in the course of human events, these will soonest pass away from the stage of life, thus leaving the custody of the judicial as well as legislative department of the government in their hands.

But will they be content to stop there? In my opinion, if the elections of the North do not change the face of political affairs, and the Radicals are successful in maintaining their ground through these elections, they will, before the first day of January next, not only possess the power, but they will use the power to impeach the President, turn him out of office, and substitute a leader of their own; so that the Executive department will likewise pass into their control. They have already two-thirds of Congress; and although it may be that we cannot destroy the full effect of their majority, the North and Northwest may, if the Philadelphia Convention prove a success, so far change the political complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives as to enable the President to defeat obnoxious legislation by the veto power.

It therefore behooves us to go cordially and heartily into this movement and to sustain, as far as we properly can do, the men and measures adopted. The call for the Convention is in my judgment, almost entirely unexceptionable; so much so, that it is neither wise nor politic for us to raise a point concerning it. The majority of the committee were members of the Republican party, and it is to consolidate with it, the war and anti-war Democrats that constitutes one of the objects of the Convention. Let us hope that its deliberations will prove harmonious, and that the conduct and deportment of the representatives of the North and South towards each other will be based upon the same principles that actuate two friends who have quarreled and become reconciled. Let them ignore the past and go forward mutually intent upon healing the breach that has been made, and again strive in unison, to make the country happy, prosperous and contented.

I invoke upon your deliberations all the wisdom that can come from an High, and trust that South Carolina will have cause to congratulate you in coming here for the purposes of this Convention.

The Convention resolved to proceed to elect delegates from the State at large. The following gentlemen were elected: Gov. Orr, Ex-Gov. Perry, James B. Campbell, John L. Manning.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional District shall elect delegates from their respective Districts, and report their selection to an adjourned meeting of this body.

The next business in order being the election of delegates from the Congressional Districts, a recess of thirty minutes was taken to allow a conference of delegations.

On re-assembling, the delegations from the Congressional Districts, reported the names of the following gentlemen as delegates elected to the Convention.

1st Congressional District—R. Dozier, Hon. F. J. Moses.

2d Congressional District—T. Y. Simone, Esq., Hon. W. P. Shingler.

3d Congressional District—Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Hon. Sam'l McGowan.

4th Congressional District—Hon. T. N. Dawkins, Hon. James Farrow.

There being no other business before the body,

On motion of J. Barret Cohen, Esq., the Convention adjourned sine die.

AN IMPORTANT PARAGRAPH TO COTTON HOLDERS.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner has received his official copy of the new revenue law, and is consequently required to collect three instead of two cents a pound upon cotton, by the terms of the act, "on and after the first day of August, 1866." Parties holding cotton can make their tax returns before that day and save one cent per pound. [Macon Journal & Messenger.]

Mr. Henry Sparnick of the "Charleston Courier," has been appointed the agent of the Ladies Memorial Association of Oakwood Cemetery at Richmond, Va., and calls on the citizens of the State to forward him contributions to be expended in marking and preserving the graves of dead soldiers in and around Richmond.

### Terrible Riot in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The Radical Convention attempted to convene to-day, which caused a terrible riot.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock, twenty-six members present. Large numbers of negroes formed in procession, with drums beating, and marched to Mechanics' Institute, where the Convention was in session. The most intense excitement prevailed. Indiscriminate firing occurred in several streets, and a number of negroes were killed and some whites wounded. The police surrounded the Convention building and endeavored to maintain order. On the meeting of the Convention the populace surrounded the building, and an immense mob of negroes were both inside and outside. The police and people finally became masters of the situation and the building was closely besieged.

The police attempted to enter the building, when they were fired upon. The firing then commenced from the mob outside on the mob inside. And finally the parties inside surrendered in a body.

Some fifty or sixty were killed in the fight. Ex-Gov. Hahn was dreadfully cut up. Dr. Dostie and John Henderson were killed. The President of the Convention and members thereof are being arrested one by one and confined. A little more order and quiet now prevails.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Citizens are pursuing their usual business avocations. The prisoners arrested yesterday have been released by General Baird. The casualties sum up 30 negroes killed and several policemen dangerously wounded. Dr. Dostie, reported mortally wounded, is dead.

LATER.—The following has just been received, and will be promptly executed:

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.  
To ANDREW S. HERRON, Attorney General of Louisiana:

You will call on General Sheridan or whoever may be in command, for a sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the Convention let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted in reference to changes in the organic laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The laws and Constitution must be sustained and thereby peace and order.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

### From Europe.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Sales of cotton 12,000 bales, closing firm.  
The "New York Herald" has the following:

LONDON, July 30.—A great reform meeting was held here to-day. Thirty thousand persons were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring they had no faith in the Government. Petitions were read which will be presented to Parliament, demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the Chief of Police. The procession was immense, and passed off quietly.

The "Tribune's" special says: Peace was certain at Berlin on Saturday. Prussia carries all her points. Austria's naval victory was much overrated.

Hyde Park riots and movements for an exclusive reform league meetings have periled the Derby Government.

The "New York Herald's" City of Mexico correspondent says that the reorganization of Maximilian's army is progressing finely: American citizens are pressing their Consuls for nationality papers on account of the impending draft.

An attack on Jalappa was going on when this dispatch left New York.

Company capitalists have purchased the Florida Railroad grant, and engineers are already at work.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—D. Thurston, United States Consul at Toronto, informs the State Department, under date of the 28th, that Dillon, Ellis, Corney and King were two or three days ago discharged from prison by the Canadian Government. These parties were American citizens arrested at Fort Erie on the charge of offering to engage in the Fenian raid, and were discharged on the evidence submitted of their innocence.

POVERTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—An officer writes to the Freedmen's Bureau from Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, under date of July 8th, and says that there is great destitution amongst the people there, both white and black, and it is expected that before the crops are secured there will be a great deal of suffering in the back part of the district. In going to St. Thomas, this officer saw on a good many of the rice plantations, men and women working in a state of nudity, not even invested with an apology for a fig leaf. There will be a stirring appeal made to obtain clothing for these people before winter comes on, for their scanty supply has been, in a great many cases, completely exhausted.

### The End of a Southern Romance.

A SOUTHERN COTTON FACTOR'S DAUGHTER IN TROUBLE—A GAMBLER'S VICTIM.

In the spring of 1861, when Fort Sumter had surrendered to the mob which surrounded it, there was a fever of excitement in Charleston relative to raising troops to invade the North. A company of young men belonging to the first families in the city had been organized, and the ladies belonging to that circle had made it their province to raise the money necessary to equip the company, furnish it with arms, and send it to the seat of war in a style which should reflect credit upon the patriotism even of the first families of Charleston.

The excitement was intense, and the young lady friends of the soldiers were in a fever heat as to which should do the most toward aiding the cause and firing the Southern heart. A fair was held, at which the beauty and chivalry were present, and from this a large sum was realized.

One young lady, a beautiful and well educated girl, daughter of a New York merchant who had settled as a cotton factor in Charleston some thirty years before, throw her whole soul into the work. She forgot her relations in the North, forgot her father was there born, forgot everything but her deep interest in aiding the cause of the South, and, with a foolish romance, which only the excitement of the times could explain, at the fair spoken of, offered her heart and hand in the raffle, the only stipulation being that the person who drew them should be of respectable parentage and a soldier.

The novelty of the proposition added a great interest to the fair, and an immense sum was realized, aided by the raffle, she being a petted child of Southern society, young, beautiful, gifted, and wealthy. The holder of the prize ticket was a gambler and spendthrift, who had run through his fortune, and civil war was an excitement just suited to his nervous temperament. He was a member of the company—the Charleston Tigers—which the ladies were fitting out, and was a scion of the family of Rhett.

After it was known who the lucky man was, his family connections, notwithstanding, were offered by the lady's parents to make her recede from the promises she had made. No—she had given her word, and her part of the contract should be religiously kept. With great elation the parties were married—the occasion was the theme of much talk for a few days, and then disappeared before the stern realities of war.

War brings strange revolutions. The father of the young lady saw his property wasted, and he died in poverty. Poor now, the folly and romance which had once been the theme of all praise, was laughed at; but the most singular thing of all was, that the young lady loved the object upon whom she had so strangely placed her heart. He had gone to Virginia with his company. She heard of and from him regularly until the summer of 1864, when all traces of him ceased. The "Tigers" were broken up as a company organization, and the few of them left were scattered through other regiments. Her ceasing to hear from the man led the lady to believe that he was dead, and as a martyr to the cause she loved, was he mourned.

When, however, the war ceased, and the scattered fragments of Southern chivalry came straggling back, she learned that her husband had been taken prisoner near Norfolk, and enlisted in a company of United States volunteers composed of deserters from the Southern army, and had been with them sent up into Minnesota for duty on the border. This was a tragical termination to her romance, but it did not quench the love which had grown up from nothing in her heart, and a few months ago she left Charleston, selling what little of her jewelry she had left to raise the necessary money, went to Washington, searched through the rolls, but could not find the name of her husband, and if he had been there it was under an assumed name.

She had expected this; but laying her case before President Johnson, she was furnished with the necessary instructions to the commanding officer of the department in which her husband might be; to secure his release from service, and she came west with the intention of proceeding along the track the troops had taken until she could obtain some information of him.

Arriving in Chicago, she was fortunate enough to meet there a man whom she had known in Charleston when she was the belle of the city—a man who had deserted the rebel flag and joined the Union army with her husband. From him she learned that what she had heard was true—that both had been mustered out on surgeon's certificates of disability, and had come back to St. Paul after the Indian campaign was over.

Both had too much pride to return to their home now; and while she had come on to Chicago, the husband had remained at St. Paul to pursue his reckless course of gambling under the assumed name of Grantley, and was either there or on the river. Unpleasant as was the intelligence, it was welcome to the

poor woman, who at once set out for St. Paul. While at the depot in Chicago she had her pocket picked of nearly all the money she had, and when she arrived in this city on Wednesday she was in a destitute condition.

Yesterday morning she went to the office of Major Tallmadge and told that gentleman her situation and the desire she felt of at once proceeding to St. Paul, in hopes that she might there find the object of her search. She said that she was here without a friend to apply to, and as humiliating as it was, there was no other course left for her.

A slip from the "Charleston Courier" gave the incident which we have related above. Although older in years than when she was guilty of the romantic act, and exhibiting every trace of sorrow, she still looked beautiful, and her sincerity of manner, still controlled by Southern hauteur and pride, spoke the truth of her assertion. It is needless to say that she was provided with the necessary means to reach St. Paul; and we trust she will find her husband, who, if he has one remnant of humanity left in him, will take care of and kindly treat this once proud but devoted and unhappy wife.

A DUEL.—We learn from a gentleman who was near the scene that a duel was fought at Moseley's Ferry, on the Abbeville side of the Savannah River, on Saturday morning last, between Captain Birch and a Mr. Knight, young lawyers from Elberton, Ga. The distance eight paces, and there was to be no proposition of adjustment previous to the third fire. At the second fire, however, Mr. Knight was shot through both thighs. The wound, though painful, is a flesh wound, and not regarded dangerous. As usual, the fight was about a lady.—Abbeville Banner.

NEW YORK, August 3.—An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says information has reached the Government that another Fenian movement will soon take place; Gen. Dick Taylor to command in chief. It is thought the next struggle will be a severe one.

VERA CRUZ dates to the 27th report that a revolution was attempted at the city of Mexico but was frustrated, and the rebels expelled.

THE "Richmond Examiner" says the National Union Convention has met with but little opposition at the South. Indeed, the unanimity of favor with which it has been met by the Southern press and people is most remarkable.

DISTRICT MONUMENTS.—The accomplished Columbia correspondent of the "Yorkville Enquirer," J. Wood Davidson, says:

We have been commanded by a lady to suggest the propriety and expediency of our erecting a monument to the memory of our Confederate dead, in each District of our State. Let there be a plain shaft of white marble erected in the public square in front of every Court House, (or in such other public place as circumstances or taste may suggest as better,) and upon this shaft write the name of every soldier of that District who fell in the late war—the name and rank only. As a further record of their deeds, let a register be kept for this.

It is too soon to erect these memorial shafts just now; but let the organizations be collected, and the names prepared, with a view to erecting them a few years hence. Let committees be appointed to receive and solicit contributions, and thus keep the matter before the people until the opportune time comes, as it will, for the work itself.

Such is the suggestion we are delegated to make. It comes to us fresh from a woman's heart; and we feel a thrill of pride as we hand it to our circle of reading friends. We commend it to the hearts of our people and trust that it will also commend itself to them.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Twenty-four cases and ten deaths by cholera were reported in the city for yesterday. Sixteen cases and three deaths in Brooklyn. The cholera has broken out in King's County. There have been seventy-seven cases of cholera in King's County since the 27th ult. The inmates of the institution are forbid to come to New York.

Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-two emigrants arrived here from Europe in July.

CORN FOR GEORGIA.—The "St. Louis Republican," of the 14th instant, thus refers to Colonel Maddox, who was recently sent to the West to purchase corn for the destitute people of this State: "Colonel R. F. Maddox, acting here as the agent of the Governor of Georgia, for the purchase of corn for the destitute in that State, has purchased and forwarded one hundred and eighty-three thousand bushels, the last shipment being made Thursday evening on the Stephen Decatur. This will be delivered in Georgia at a cost of less than one dollar per bushel, including freight and charges. The corn has been bought and shipped within five weeks, and Colonel Maddox has already left for Georgia."

LEARNING refines and elevates the mind.